method which Mira used for adults is not considered.

The book is divided into three sections, of which the first, on observation, contains chapters dealing with the mind, and particularly the emotions, of the child and the adult; the first characteristics of social life; and the child's concept of reality. In the second part, dealing with Experimentation, there are chapters on the pre-school child as an individual; his feeling of security; his intelligence; and projective methods. The final part is theoretical and covers children's art and the educational bridge between the child's world and the adult's. A final chapter reviews the methods of research available in child psychology.

This is a stimulating book based on wide experience. The reader, however, while admiring the author's insight and interpretative ability, finds it difficult to see how anyone who has not worked with him could apply his methods with confidence.

H. L.

OTHER NOTICES

Beadnell, C. M. *A Picture Book of Evolution.* London, 1948. 4th edn. Watts. Pp. xi + 284. Price 15s.

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, in a foreword, describes evolution not as a theoretical doctrine but as a practical way of looking at all manifestations of life—of politics, of history, of all that pertains to the physical universe. But the book itself, though it has two long chapters on astronomy and geology, gives only scanty scraps of information on the evolution of the Hominoidea, and nothing at all on the development of human society; Keith's principle gets no adequate recognition. It is indeed difficult to find a good word to say for this book. Even the title is misleading: though there are many illustrations (most with an old-fashioned look) there is an extensive and sometimes detailed text. The book is evidently addressed to the lay public, for whom a lavishly illustrated popular text on evolution, giving an intelligible account of current scientific views, would be very welcome. But here we fail to find even a clear account of the evidence on which we base the belief that organic evolution has occurred.

There are many errors and omissions. For instance, the lamprey and other jawless vertebrates are called "fish," and germ cells are said to contain two sex chromosomes. Although *Pithecanthropus erectus* is described, the more important remains from Pekin are not mentioned. The paragraphing is erratic almost to the point of incoherence, and there are many queer expressions; *Tyrannosaurus rex*, an extinct "dinosaur," is called a "blood-thirsty fiend incarnate," and there is a reference to the killer whale's "vile form of cannibalism."

Worst of all is the failure to explain current views of evolution and heredity. One example is enough: "Chromosomes normal to the somatic cells and immature germ-cells are called *autosomes*, and they are responsible for the general well-being of the body as a whole; the chromosomes concerned with heredity and sex are known as the sex-chromosomes." This reads like part of an answer by a slightly muddled candidate for Higher Certificate.

It is evident that much trouble has been expended on the production, and especially on the illustrations, but this is not enough to compensate for the book's other defects. S. A. BARNETT.

Brown, Francis J. *Educational Sociology.* New York, 1947. Prentice Hall. London. The Technical Press Ltd. Pp. xiv + 626. Price 21s.

IT is being increasingly recognized that the application of sociology to education is as essential as the application of psychology. Educational psychology has changed from being a semi-philosophical study to a semi-scientific, if not wholly scientific one. Dr. Brown, who is a sociologist working in the educational field, conceives education as the major instrument of social control. He holds that through the planned programme of the school, co-ordinated with the family, play group and community organizations, "personality is developed and group patterns of behaviour are directed towards ever higher levels of health, economic welfare and basic appreciations and attitude—not for the individual alone but for the group." The aspiring viewpoint evident in this passage is reflected throughout the book; Dr. Brown is probably a stimulating teacher, but a little given to cloudy or heady phrases. The body of the book, however, is solid and well documented. The many studies, very seldom referred to in English writings on

education, are covered with remarkable fullness and statistical documentation ; there are 39 tables and 31 figures.

In the first section of the book Dr. Brown contrasts the individual approach with the social, and underlines the argument for studying the interaction between the individual and his cultural environment. The agencies through which the interaction can be effected are then examined in detail. The family as a social institution, and the " activity groups " of children and adolescents—the play groups, gangs, youth organizations and clubs—are considered in detail along with such other agencies as the community institutions, moving pictures, the wireless and the Press. There are four chapters on the school in its relation to culture, its curriculum, its effect upon the way in which the pupil identifies himself with the group, and its relationship to the larger community. The effects of all this appear in the last six chapters on health, vocational proficiency, satisfactory way of life, civic and other social attitudes, social planning and educational progress.

Although a great deal in this book is strictly related to American conditions, and could not without much adjustment be translated into terms of our educational system, its background, organization and achievements, it opens up fresh lines of thought and research which anyone interested in education will find illuminating and in certain respects encouraging. H. L.

Capon, Norman B. *The Foundations of Health in Childhood.* London, 1947. The Convocation Lecture, 1947, of the National Children's Home. Pp. 76. Price 2s. 6d.

FOLLOWING Professor Spence's first Convocation Lecture on the unit of social life, the family, Professor Capon, in graceful and simple language, covers the health of the individual child from the earliest beginnings before birth, at birth and in the neo-natal period, to infancy and late childhood. He stresses the dangers from trauma and physical violence because of the child's impetuosity as well as the more obvious ones due to microbic and other infectious diseases.

Professor Capon recognizes that the chief object of child care is to prepare the individual for a healthy, happy and useful adult life, and that the best means to this end is to ensure that the child's mental and emotional needs shall be safeguarded as much, at all stages of development, as its physical well-being. Sound family and community life are essential as the background against which the child feels secure and has opportunity for achievement as it grows. H. L.

Chesser, Eustace. *Children by Choice: An Intimate Guide to Married Life.* London, 1948. Torchstream. Pp. 127. Price 5s.

DR. CHESSER has set out to write a birth-control manual with a difference. The emotional factors are regarded as of outstanding importance in any particular technique, for he believes that in the early days of birth-control propaganda the psychological aspect was ignored. In the chapter headed " You and the Doctor " the author advocates that all aspects of the couple's sexual relations should be freely discussed before the doctor is qualified to advise on the most suitable technique. If the three final chapters, " Husbands," " Wives " and " In-laws " strike the maritally well-adjusted reader as somewhat platitudinous and journalistic, he or she must remember that similar articles in the daily and Sunday Press find many avid readers. And this book is addressed to those who have found the pitfalls of marriage and to the doctors whom they consult.

The book starts with a discussion of the various arguments for and against birth-control, and combines a high moral code with a broad-minded outlook : where advice is sought by an unmarried woman, a short sermon is recommended—though indeed the fact of her seeking advice indicates that she is determined to continue her love affair—followed by instruction, for the sake of the possible child of an illicit liaison or to prevent a future abortion. The argument that contraceptive knowledge enables the unmarried to " sin in safety " is refuted by the figures of the illegitimate birth-rate, which have risen steadily to over 9 per cent of live births in 1945, although there is now widespread knowledge of some form of birth-control.

In part 2 of the book, " The Technique of Child-spacing," contraceptive methods are clearly explained under the headings elementary methods, more advanced methods, combined methods, long-term protection, permanent protection, temporary protection (revocable sterilization), and prolonged intercourse. Dr. Chesser is a champion of the Gräfenberg ring, which, he says, " provides the ideal long-term security method." He claims that misuse at the hands of the inexpert has been the cause of untoward results of this method of contraception ; and that in hundreds of cases of diagnostic curetting no pathological changes have been found in the lining of the uterus.

Part 3, " Sterile Mating," contains a discussion of artificial insemination, in which the psychological effect on the husband is forcibly underlined. The knowledge that he is the sterile partner in a childless marriage is a crushing blow to any man, and a fact that may colour his whole outlook on life in general and on his marriage in particular. Many a man decides to give way to his wife's longing for a baby and agrees to artificial insemination, although the idea is intensely repugnant to him. Later, when he sees her time and affection lavished upon the child of another, though unknown, father, a child whom he himself could not have fathered, but whose upbringing and education are his responsibility, feelings of jealousy and irritation, even though they are known to be unworthy and are consciously suppressed, may

lead to quarrels and may wreck the happiness of the marriage, even if separation and divorce are avoided.

The author says that he has sought to provide sufficient information to enable husbands and wives to understand the nature of the problems of adjustment which they must solve for themselves; his book will certainly open up new lines of thought for many of his readers. K. H.

Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, Vol. 12. *Nucleic Acids and Nucleoproteins.* Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., New York, 1947. The Biological Laboratory. Pp. xii + 279 + 20 plates. Price $7.00.

BORDERLINE subjects are often not covered adequately by meetings of learned societies or by congresses. They are the field where the round-table conference or the symposium comes into its own. Nucleoproteins and their properties clearly form such a subject as testified by the fact that symposia on that field of inquiry have been held in 1946 in this country, and again in 1947 in the United States. That the second conference was not just a repeat performance by the same actors on a different stage is shown by the report of the proceedings, which is the subject of this notice. The fundamental importance of nucleoproteins in their relation to genetics from man down to the viruses needs no emphasis, and the active research now going on by very diverse methods in many countries makes frequent interchange of ideas and information very desirable. This is not the place to try to summarize the contents of a volume which itself is the summary of a wide field. Suffice it to say that the present volume, with its many-sided approach to the problem, will be of great value to geneticists and cytologists, to "virologists" and bacteriologists and indeed to biologists in general.

H. G. HILL.

Health Education in the School. London, 1947. Central Council for Health Education. Pp. 32.

THIS pamphlet, which first appeared some years ago, is now reissued with an attractive cover and fuller appendices. The body of the text is a useful introduction to its subject, and is still essentially in its original form. Its appendices (classified book list, periodical list, film list, etc.) have been extended, and make the pamphlet more valuable than ever. C. B.

Ludovici, Anthony M. *Enemies of Women (The Origins in Outline of Anglo-Saxon Feminism).* London, 1948. Carroll & Nicholson. Pp. 222. Price 10s. 6d.

IF this laboured and often fantastic book had been written forty years ago, the author would not have been fighting so many straw enemies. His theme is that the long-legged, narrow-hipped middle-class Anglo-Saxon feminists are the enemies of true womanhood because they think a woman is "a peculiar kind of man." Who today holds this opinion, or feels the "horror of childbirth and breast-feeding" he so castigates? And who, particularly women M.P.s, would not agree that mothers of young children should remain at home? When he speaks of the "lack of recognition attaching to domesticity" he seems totally unaware of the Beveridge Report and of children's allowances, neither of which is mentioned once.

Mr. Ludovici makes some salient points, however, when he deals with feminine education, but here again progressive opinion would support him, and he writes (with slightly more justification) as though he were a lone crusader (see, for instance, John Newsom's excellent new book *The Education of Girls*). He has some wise things to say on industrialism, and what it has done to stultify the creative arts of men and women. He must also be given credit for trying to combat the evils of Puritanism, and of the self-contempt that many maladjusted women do feel. But his generalizations are so sweeping and so often wide of the mark that it is hard to take him seriously.

For him the ideal woman is the "serene female of the Continent," short-legged, broad-hipped and preferably knock-kneed. She has made "woman's prehistoric only adaptation," and presumably does not stir from her hearth and the care of her flock of children. She is happy because, according to Mr. Ludovici, no woman is sexually satisfied until she has borne, nursed and weaned an unspecified number of children. He advocates early marriage (for sound reasons), and also the abolition of domestic service, so undoubtedly his heroine mother will spend her years between 19 and 45 in coping with the slum conditions that usually accompany large families minus help. Her husband will not mind this, being able (unlike "degenerate" British husbands) to seek and find consolation elsewhere. The fact that fatherhood plays its part in satisfactory family life never seems to occur to the author, and also that companionship may be as important as sexual relations. He never defines "adequate normality" of sexual life, but says that it is "almost a question of sanity" for ageing males to seek fresh sexual stimulus outside marriage. He also makes startling generalizations about incest, and all this leads the reader to conclude that his overemphasis on sex is the result of a decadent culture. Mr. Ludovici would be the first to deny the charge of overemphasis, and in this the widely heralded Kinsey Report in the United States might seem to bear him out, but not, we suspect, on deeper interpretation.

He holds out no hope of a satisfactory life for the legions of women who can never marry and can never have children. Nor does he take account of the fact that women who have borne, nursed and weaned many children frequently have more diseases than those who have borne too few or none.

Of Mr. Ludovici's turgid philosophical and political speculations there is no space to say more than that he loathes Socrates, likes Aristotle, and seems to equate democracy with weakness throughout the social structure. On the psychological plane he is equally inept. He has a horror of the recessive male component in women and of men's "femaleness." He wishes these recessive elements did not exist, or at least that they should be effectively checked by "sane" education. He rightly dislikes effeminate men and "masculine protest" women, but he wrongly analyses the reasons for their predicament, and fails completely to describe truly balanced men and women.

Throughout he advocates the "French point of view on the woman problem." But if and when his book is read by an intelligent and truly feminine Frenchwoman, she would almost certainly give the French equivalent of the Bronx cheer. It would be hard to find a book so earnest and well meant, and yet so wildly erroneous. B. B.

Philp, H. L. *Love and Sex.* Pp. 32; **Mace, David R.** *Boy Meets Girl.* Pp. 26; **Gray, A. Herbert.** *From Friendship to Marriage.* Pp. 32; **Smith, Enid M.** *Marriage and Home-making.* Pp. 24. London, 1947. Alliance of Honour. (Distributed by Delisle Ltd., 122 City Road, London, E.C.2.) Price 6d. each, postage 2½d. per order.

THE first two new pamphlets are well written, as one would expect of their authors, and they deal wisely with their respective topics. Dr. Philp points out that love in humans, while having a sexual basis, has nevertheless developed into something much finer and rarer than mere desire; and proceeds to a balanced discussion of the relationship between sex and love. Dr. Mace also discusses this point, with special reference to the problems of young men and women.

In estimating the value of writing, however, one must consider its potential readers, and such consideration forces very different estimates of these two pamphlets. The person who is likely to buy a sixpenny pamphlet is likely to want a simply written text, with an absolute minimum of technical terms, and in close relationship to his daily experience. Unfortunately, Dr. Philp's pamphlet, with its references to Hegel, Spinoza and Schopenhauer, its quotations from Wordsworth, Jung and Freud, its discussion of dream analysis and taboo, and the like, is more suited to the serious student than to the pamphlet-taster. Dr. Mace, on the other hand, writes in simple language, in a chatty style, and in immediate contact with the actual problems of young people. In brief, *Love and Sex* is a good essay, while *Boy Meets Girl* is a good pamphlet.

Dr. Gray's pamphlet, discussing the general question of the relation between the sexes and the more special problems of engagement and marriage, is characterized, as one would expect from the author, by a warm human understanding. The whole tone is, of course, specifically Christian, and it is doubtful if the arguments for a particular code of behaviour adduced here will carry much weight with any but a minority of our young people. It would, one imagines, be difficult to provide evidence that the marriages of Christians are superior in happiness to those of unbelievers. Nevertheless, for the reader who accepts these basic theological beliefs, the pamphlet will be useful.

Dr. Smith also bases her beliefs on loyalty to and love of God. Her pamphlet must, however, be criticized on the grounds of ill-chosen language and doubtful statements. Why, for example, use the phrase "seedlets and egg-cells" for "sperm and ovum"? Will not the description of the uterus as "pear-shaped" make the reader imagine that it is wider at the base than at the top? Is it not somewhat misleading to describe the labia as "folds of skin"? Why use the phrase "seminal fluid" instead of the word "semen"? How do the stiffening and swelling of the clitoris and labia "make the insertion of the penis easier"? Is it proven that "the in-drawing movements which are the woman's natural response in intercourse draw the seminal fluid upwards"? Such words as these make it unfortunately impossible to recommend what would otherwise be a useful pamphlet. C. B.

Pilkington, Roger. *Males and Females.* London, 1948. Delisle. Pp. 92. Price 6s.

THIS is a book on genetics and sex education written for adolescents; it is pervaded by a light-heartedness that should appeal to young readers. For example, we are told that puberty is marked by "the sudden stepping up of the production rate of sex hormones," for which "the blood acts as a kind of conveyor-belt system."

Starting with a perhaps rather elementary definition of things which are alive—uncles, dogs, tadpoles and fleas—and those which are not alive—motor buses, newspapers and teaspoons—the author goes on to describe how every living thing is produced from an egg, starting from insects and going on to "cats and mice and cows and women," and there follows a description of the sex organs, fertilization, cell division, chromosomes, genes, mutations and twinning. A chapter is devoted to X and Y chromosomes and sex linkage, and another, headed "What Shall We Do with Our Genes?" sounds a solemn warning against cousin marriages, for fear of duplication of hidden recessives. Artificial insemination of cattle is described, and sterilization is touched upon. The final chapter contrasts the sex urges of adolescence with mature love and marriage.

Some of the legends to the illustrations certainly raise a laugh: under the heading "Mind that Sword," we read, "King Alphonso steps out with

his helmet on his head, his medals on his chest and his hæmophilia gene on his X chromosome. The gene came from his grandmother, Queen Victoria." One wishes the author had gone a little further and explained how Alphonso came to inherit hæmophilia from his wife, Queen Ena. K. H.

Tizard, Leslie. *Guide to Marriage.* London, 1948. Allen & Unwin. Pp. 173. Price 7s. 6d.

THERE have been so many books published in recent years explaining sex and exploring marriage that one inevitably opens a new book in this category with a somewhat weary hand. That the weariness had gone after a few minutes' reading is the mark of the merit of Mr. Tizard's book.

It offers nothing very new—a discussion of the relations between love and sex, of the desirability or otherwise of premarital sex experience, of the technique of love-making and of family planning, of the planning and furnishing of a home, of relations with friends and relatives, and so on—but it offers it in an attractive new form. The text consists of a series of letters to a young man who is engaged to be married (incidentally, although the author in his preface and the publisher in his advertisement say that the letters are to both Jack and Jill, the reviewer was unable to find a single letter to Jill—why this male monopoly ?) and gives very sound advice. There is little doubt that, whatever the reaction of the "specialist," this form will appeal to many young people.

Unfortunately, however, the first refreshment of the literary form employed soon wears off, and one begins to feel that the letters do not ring quite true. Who, for example, would start off a letter with the phrase "There are a good many terms for sexual union," or the sentence, "While we are on the subject of relationships with people outside the home, I think I ought to say something about 'in-laws'"? The trouble about an unusual literary form is that it requires an unusually competent author. Probably many readers will not be irritated by apparent artificiality as the reviewer was and, in any event, the book is saved by the author's evident sincerity and wisdom.

CYRIL BIBBY.